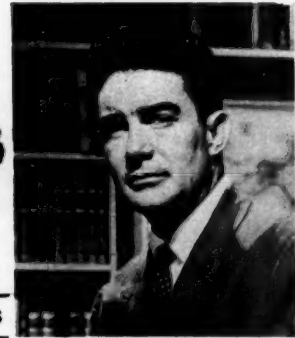


THE

Dan Smoot Report



DAN SMOOT

Vol. 4, No. 29

Monday, July 21, 1958

Dallas, Texas

From Bad to Worse

On July 14, 1958, a pro-Egyptian military junta overthrew the government of Iraq. King Fiesal II was arrested. Mobs murdered the king's uncle — Crown Prince Abdul Illah — and dragged his body through the streets of Baghdad.

The king and his late uncle were friendly toward the west. Iraq was rated as America's strongest and richest "friend" in the Middle East.

Lebanon, another "pro-western" Middle East nation was in the 67th day of a rebellion directed by anti-American, pro-Egyptian forces. President Chamoun, of Lebanon, had been pleading for help from the United States and the United Nations. The UN had sent 100 observers to seal off Lebanon's borders, to keep the rebels from getting outside help; but the rebels wouldn't let the UN personnel near the border. The United States had promised to send troops to Lebanon, if necessary, but none had been sent.

The July 14 rebellion in Iraq quickly spread into Jordan — America's remaining "friend" among the Arab countries. Jordan is a weak and impoverished nation. King Hussein of Jordan and King Feisal of Iraq recently joined their two nations in an Arab Union, to rival the United Arab Republic organized by Nasser of Egypt.

On July 14 when King Feisal was overthrown, King Hussein assumed full power over the tottering Arab Union; but no one believed he could hold it, unless the west came to his help with strong military power.

Throughout the grim Monday — July 14 — Washington reporters sought out congressional and administration leaders for comment.

United Press International reported:

Key members of Congress said Monday the bloody rebellion in Iraq had brought America's Middle East policy crashing down about its ears.

Senator Everett Dirksen (Modern Republican, Illinois) said:

Things are going from bad to worse.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAYlor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: \$10.00 a year, \$6.00 for 6 months, \$3.00 for 3 months, \$18.00 for two years. For first class mail \$12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) \$14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for \$1.00; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Senator Theodore Francis Green (New-deal Democrat, Rhode Island) called for a review of the Eisenhower Doctrine, which, he said, "has been ineffective."

At a White House conference with congressional leaders on July 14, President Eisenhower revealed that he would request immediately a meeting of the UN Security Council. The President indicated that America was ready to send troops into Jordan and Lebanon.

Before the Security Council could meet the next day — July 15 — 5,000 Marines landed in Lebanon.

Congressmen, who, the day before, had complained about the failure of our policy in the Mid East, were now complaining that the President had acted without congressional approval.

The Constitution says that only the Congress can declare war. Harry Truman committed the nation to war in 1950 by ordering a 'police action' in Korea.

Eisenhower's action in July, 1958, was different.

When President Eisenhower addressed a joint session of Congress on January 5, 1957, asking for authority to use American troops in the Middle East, he said:

If ... a situation arose which called for the military application of the policy which I ask the Congress to join me in proclaiming, I would of course maintain hour-by-hour contact with the Congress if it were in session. And if the Congress were not in session, and if the situation had grave implications, I would, of course, at once call the Congress into special session.

President Eisenhower's sending the Marines into Lebanon was done in compliance with terms of the Middle-Eastern Resolution — known as the Eisenhower Doctrine — which Congress approved in 1957.

Read carefully what the President said in the quotation above when he was asking approval of the Eisenhower Doctrine. He did not promise to get the approval of Congress; he did not promise to obey the Constitutional injunction that only Congress can declare war.

He merely promised to keep in touch with Congress.

And that's what the President did: he got in touch with Congressional leaders on July 14, but failed to tell them exactly what he planned to do.

On July 15, 1958, President Eisenhower said: "these forces have not been sent as any act of war."

He said the Marines were dispatched in response to an "urgent plea" from President Chamoun of Lebanon "to help maintain security" and "to protect American lives."

The President said that under the United Nations this country can not stand idly by at a time when the Lebanese government may not be able to preserve internal order and defend itself against indirect aggression.

Here are the main provisions of the Eisenhower Doctrine as the President outlined them to Congress on January 5, 1957:

The action which I propose would ... authorize the executive to undertake (in the Mid East) ... programs of military assistance and co-operation with any nation or group of nations which desires such aid. ...

It would . . . authorize such assistance and cooperation to include the employment of the armed forces of the United States to secure and protect the territorial integrity and political independence of such nations, requesting such aid, against overt armed aggression from any nation controlled by international communism.

These measures would have to be consonant with the treaty obligations of the United States, including the charter of the United Nations and with any action or recommendations of the United Nations. They would also, if armed attack occurs, be subject to the overriding authority of the United Nations Security Council in accordance with the charter. . . .

It is my hope and belief that if our purpose be proclaimed, as proposed by the requested legislation, that very fact will serve to halt any contemplated aggression. . . .

In the situation now existing, the greatest risk . . . is that ambitious despots may miscalculate. If power-hungry communists should . . . estimate that the Middle East is inadequately defended, they might be tempted to use open measures of armed attack. . . .

The best insurance against this dangerous contingency is to make clear now our readiness to cooperate fully and freely with our friends of the Middle East in ways consonant with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

In the January 21, 1957, issue of this Report, I said:

If Congress approves the Eisenhower Doctrine, the life of your son and the money you earn will be at the command of every government in the Middle East — subject only to the control of the UN Security Council where no decision can be made without the approval of the Kremlin.

The Middle East is a boiling cauldron of hatred and intrigue and perpetual wars. In asking for authority to support this area with American tax money and to fight its wars with American soldiers, Eisenhower refers to the countries there as "freedom-loving nations."

By "freedom-loving," does he mean Saudi Arabia whose king is one of the world's last remaining absolute monarchs? King ibn Abdul Aziz is the virtual owner of all Saudi Arabia. His word means life or death to his subjects, who are kept in abject poverty while the king and his family spend over two hundred million dollars a year on luxurious living and war-making political intrigues.

Another "freedom-loving" nation in the Middle East is Yemen . . . a feudal Arab kingdom in the mountainous corner of southeast Arabia, where illiterate tribesmen are the slaves and property of the politicians in power.

Another "freedom-loving" nation in the Middle East is Syria, whose government is controlled by communists — receiving arms and oil from the Soviet Union.

Another is Egypt whose reckless dictator has virtually mortgaged his country to the Soviets. Another is Jordan, where communists can, at will, stir up frenzied mob violence that the Jordanian government cannot control. Others are Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Israel.

Israel — with a socialized economy subsidized by American gifts and loans — is the primary cause of Arab hatred of the United States.

Eisenhower wants uncontrolled power to use our money for the purpose of buying friendship in the Arab world. But, at the same time, he says it is our policy to support the state of Israel; and he will use your money for that purpose, too. Yet, everyone knows that if we gave the Arabs every dime we have and every piece of property we own, they would still hate us for supporting Israel.

That, then, is the "freedom-loving" area that Eisenhower wants to defend with your boys and your money.

In essence, the Eisenhower Doctrine is a request that Congress surrender its constitutional power to declare war — surrender it into the hands of the President who will use it under the authority of the United Nations Security Council. . . .

What should we do about the Middle East? Get out of it! Get out of it now before the desert sands run red with the blood of our sons. Get out of it and let the nations in that area fight their own wars, as they have been doing since the time of Abraham, and as they will continue to do until Armageddon.

Millions of Americans agreed with my point of view about the Eisenhower Doctrine in January, 1957. They knew that this thing, involving us more deeply in the dangerous affairs of the Middle East, would merely make matters worse there.

Within ten days after Eisenhower proposed his Middle East Resolution, citizens' mail to the White House and to Congress was running 6 to 1 against the Doctrine. By February 1, 1957, (according to the *New York Times*, which supported the Doctrine), public opinion, as reflected by mail to Congress, was 9 to 1 against the policy.

But the same administration and Congressional leaders who in 1958 are moaning about the "disastrous failure" of our Middle Eastern policy were in 1957 trumpeting the Eisenhower Doctrine as the way to save the world from war in the Middle East. Even the muddle-headed middle-of-the-rovers who always campaign as conservatives told their complaining constituents that we just had to have the Eisenhower Doctrine.

Besides, there was that compelling motive that generates support for all of our government's foreign-help programs: the motive of profit for people who sell the stuff that government gives away abroad.

Consider an article which appeared in the February 2, 1957, issue of *Business Week* — a highly respected, conservative magazine for business men. *Business Week* predicted what business men could expect in the months

ahead: wonderful new contracts, in massive quantities, to continue for years, as a result of the Eisenhower Doctrine. Businessmen should be patient and not expect too big a kick-back out of the first-year's two hundred-million-dollar giveaways, because in the first year a great deal of bribery will be necessary to get foreign officials to take all the stuff our government wants to give them. But after the foreign palms are greased, American businessmen can sit back and rake in the profits, because government contracts for economic aid to the middle east will run into billions and will last for years.

On March 6, 1957, the Senate approved the Doctrine by a vote of 72-19. On March 8, 1957, the House by a vote of 350 to 60, *without debate*, approved. On March 9, the President signed the Middle East Resolution, saying:

The provisions of the resolution and, even more, the unity of national purpose which it reflects will increase the Administration's capabilities to contribute to reducing the communist danger in the Middle East and to strengthening the general stability of the area.

By May, 1957, it was becoming apparent that the general stability of the mid-eastern area was growing weaker and that communism was growing stronger there.

On May 5, 1957, communists won some important elections in Syria.

On August 13, 1957, Syria expelled three U. S. diplomats. On August 14, we retaliated by expelling the Syrian ambassador here.

On August 17, 1957, an important communist — General Afif Bizri — took over the Syrian army as chief of staff.

By September 6, 1957, the U. S. News &

World Report (which had supported the Eisenhower doctrine) was saying:

Things are really looking bad in the Middle East. Russia is winning the "cold war" there. The west doesn't seem able to do very much about it.

Since then, things, as Senator Everett Dirksen now dolefully admits, have been "going from bad to worse" in the Middle East.

* * * * *

But What Can We Do?

I am among the unsophisticated Americans who enjoy the corny, comic mottoes much in circulation today: mottoes such as,

Don't go away mad — just go away;

and,

Keep your nose to the grindstone, your shoulder to the wheel, your ear to the ground — and TRY to work that way!

My favorite is a little sign that says:

Now that you have tried everything else, just follow instructions.

I commend this injunction to our political leaders. The instructions I would have them follow are in the Constitution of the United States.

The instructions are so simple that they were once required reading for elementary school children. And they were remarkably effective. As long as America lived by the simple rules of our Constitution, the tyrants of the world reaped the rewards of tyrants; and America flourished.

Since our political leaders abandoned constitutional instructions and started operating according to what they call the "enlightened self-interest" of the nation, foreign despots

have flourished; and things have gone from bad to worse for America.

The new enlightenment of new-deal-modern-republicanism has brought such confusion and moral decay that the noble simplicity of our 18th Century Constitution may have little meaning for our political leaders. But they have tried everything else. Why don't they, just once, *try* to read and understand the Constitution?

It must be admitted that, on the pressing question of what to do about the rest of the world (especially, at the moment, the Middle East) they won't get many specific instructions from the Constitution.

Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution says:

(The President) shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls. . . .

Article II, Section 3 says:

(The President) shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers.

That is *all* the Constitution says about the conduct of foreign affairs.

A careful reading of the Constitution, and of the great debates that enlightened our nation during the period when the Constitution was being written and adopted, makes it clear that the Founding Fathers ordained and established the Constitution to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty — *for Americans*. They assumed that America would leave other nations alone and would maintain enough

strength to compel other nations to leave us alone.

Hence, the conduct of foreign policy was so simple that detailed instructions in our organic document of government were unnecessary.

George Washington made this point rather obvious in his Farewell Address to the Nation, September, 1796.

The Father of our country outlined a broad program of domestic and foreign policy which he thought the nation should always follow.

Here are portions of the Address which deal with foreign policy:

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. . . .

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously re-

spected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world.

* * * *

The One-World Needs Him

At his news conference on June 18, 1958, President Eisenhower read a prepared statement concerning Sherman Adams:

I personally like Governor Adams. I admire his abilities. I respect him because of his personal and official integrity. I need him.

Admitting the lack of that careful prudence in this incident that Governor Adams yesterday referred to, I believe with my whole heart that he is an invaluable public servant.

I like him. I admire him. I respect him. I need him.

Thus, the great moralist about spotless purity and impeccable prudence in government service delivers a modern-republican rationale which is worse than Truman's cronyism. Truman defended the deadbeats and crooks around him on the simple ground of friendship: They were old cronies who had always stuck by him, and he was going to stick by them. But Harry never inferred that they were so important in his administration that he couldn't do without them. On the contrary, Harry

always had the mulish air that *he* was running things; and if *he* wanted to reward a few cronies with political jobs, that was *his* business.

Like most Americans of conservative political persuasion, I have thoroughly enjoyed the public discomfort of the sanctimonious modern republicans.

Sherman Adams, who stopped Taft in 1952 with vicious political tactics, is an unscrupulous politician who wraps himself in robes of self-righteousness piety while decrying the human errors of his political opponents. It's fun to see such a character hoist by his own petard; and I have enjoyed the fun.

But I don't think there was anything sinister about Adams' relations with Bernard Goldfine. Nor do I think that Congressman Oren Harris and his Democrat friends on the investigating committee think so. They are just making political capital, at Adams' expense, of the same kind of situation that Adams has made political capital of, at Truman's expense.

The evil is in the situation. We have permitted the unconstitutional powers of the federal government to grow until, today, some agency of government dominates every activity in the country. It is difficult for business to operate successfully today unless it gets help in cutting through the bureaucratic red tape which controls everything. Thus, every politician and bureaucrat in Washington becomes an important personage, whom it is "good business" to wine and dine and cultivate.

Unions, business associations, church organizations, veterans groups, educational fraternities — practically every special interest in the nation must have its Washington representatives whose sole function is to butter up the bureaucrats and politicians to get things done.

Until we curtail the taxing and spending power of government and cut it down to constitutional size and functions, we will have this situation; and as long as we have it, we will be distracted every election year with political investigations whose main purpose is to discredit the other party.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

The sinister thing about Sherman Adams — and about Eisenhower's need for him — can be found in Adams' philosophy.

On June 8, 1958, Sherman Adams, speaking at the 78th commencement exercise of Holderness School, Holderness, Vermont, said that the central question of every young man graduating from a secondary school today should be:

What can I do best to get ready to be a citizen of the world?

Mr. Adams elaborated:

Today your community is no longer a village or city of a few hundred or a few hundred thousand....

Your next door neighbors live around the world. You cannot live just in a little town or even wholly within the city of New York or Washington. You will live in the city of this world.

And:

We are trying hard to find our way behind the iron gates of Soviet imperialism, to reach the prisoners on the other side. We can do this as individual travelers through educational exchange programs, through the work of UNESCO, and through a

greater determination to share our cultures, our ideas, and the food we do not need for ourselves.

Just six days before — on June 2 — President Eisenhower had made a commencement speech at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland.

The President's speech could have been a paraphrase of Adams':

... the mass awakening of peoples throughout the globe... who have been denied all the opportunities of you young gentlemen....

America recognizes its need to help these people.... America can no longer be isolated. It is part of the world.... My friends... we must help to get the world forward... we are going to have to teach many people what freedom means, before there is any hope that they themselves will want it. This seems difficult to us. We like to live as we live... and earn as we choose — subject to taxes....

Here we find Sherman Adams and Dwight Eisenhower speaking with one mind: America has an evangelistic mission to reform and feed the world.

That mission has involved us in two major wars and a UN police action; and it has us on the brink of World War III.

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report*, please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

DAN SMOOT,
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